NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1919. - Copyright, 1919. by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association

U.S. CONVERTING **ENGLISHMEN TO** IRISH FREEDOM

Parties Are Surprised at America's Strong Support for Sinn Feiners.

RELAND'S HOUR AT HAND

Revolt May Come if Self-Government Is Not Granted to Island.

By SHAW DESMOND.

London, Sept. 29. This is Ireland's hour. There is not an Irishman throughout the world who does not feel it. England herself is feeling it. Even her statesmen, policy-muddled, have the dim fore shadowing. In the twilight of the gods that to-day broods over Ireland the whether "Ulsterman or Southerner, feels it. It is a feeling above policy, above reason itself.

Before that hour strikes, and with the first stroke, Time will once more attention of the world on ireland. Let us, while we are still brain-clear, review the "orientation" f Ireland to the British Empire, and et us do it dispassionately. In this ment when the writer at least heleves we are standing at the threshold of a great tragedy, we must at all costs think without the blurring of n. Only clear thinking can avert hat tragedy-for do we not learn from the lore of the ancients that even Fate herself can be turned?

Party Views Changed. How do to-day's British political

view Ireland? First the war, and then America ervatives (there are no Unionists toexcept in northeast Ulster) Ire- representation nobody looks up. land is still a sealed book—the Irish Plunkett launches his imperial devoluomplex as labyrinthine as that of China or India. They believe entirely will have all or nothing. For the sub-and they are entirely honest in their jective Ireland, that is the determinaelief-in the Union, regard the Irish celt as a rebel dreamer, and think him outside the pale of reason because he still "hitches his wagon to a star" prise the world. instead of harnessing it to the solid earth of empire. They are against Home Rule. They have learned noththey have not the power to forget. But because the 700 years' war has shown Ireland the irrecon cilable, and because they see the menace to the empire of the empire's pow-

Irish can agree. They have become devolution home rulers." without distinction are ardent "Irish-men" whether they have Irish blood or not. When they hear of the Sinn Valera has Griffith, though it is de avenue by New York regiments who wires burning. are as anti-German as any Conserv rid fream. To them it is as insoluble Times, which gives serious consid-

Men of the Sea who dream their dreams of a beatific free trade world on their back benches in a House of Commons which has become the sep-ulchre of their dead hopes. But the people who call themselves Liberals. who, under the magic pipings of an enchanted Weishman have been led although I do not know either the one into the wilderness of the Coalition or the other, feeling that the hour, selves become the politicians of No turn, has come, the psychological mothe time of Gladstone. The Welshman himself, Mr. Lloyd George, is also a Home Ruler, though no Irishman beheves it. With them, Home Rule is on. And faith without passion is

Labor? Labor has always been Home Rule. With Labor, Home Rule is also an article of faith without passion, but a faith animated by fair

So much for the political parties Now for the people who follow them, for there is a difference between between democracy and the democrat. There never was a time in England when the broad masses were really intrigued about Ireland. The asue in English elections have been a handful. It has been said that Ruler in his own Liberal Home Rule from party, were taken of England, Scotland and Wales the great mamore, with stomach questions to-day absorbing all others they would perhaps view even separation itself with equanimity. To the man in the street ne of them put it the other day, for the sverage Englishman is honest, his god fair play: "Well, if she wants te so to hell, in God's name let her To the British mind, going to hell and breaking out of leading

England is only waiting for a lead from the Government. The Govern-ment cannot give it, for it has no leaders. Lloyd George, who at one Ume might have done to its to-day. Ireland as well as to die for hea.

faced as he is with the most difficult problems of any statesman in Europe, his party crumbling under him, the prey of unseen prey of unseen forces—he speaks with a halter around his neck—he is no

To all these men comes day by day the voice from the cloud: "Will you let my people go?" It comes insistent in newspaper paragraph, in Atlantic cable to describe the control of the contr m newspaper paragraph, in Atlantic cable, in dreams: "Will you let my people go?" England begins to believe she will have the seven plagues if she does not let them go. She begins to believe that God really does love the Irish! For the first time she is afraid. She will let them go—but with the cord of compromise around their ankles. heir ankles.

There is one man who might even at the eleventh hour save the tragedy impending, but he could only do it if he were Prime Minister, with free hands, and at the head of a united party. But Lord Northcliffe is not Prime Minister, He party. But Lord Northcliffe is not Prime Minister. He has always pre-ferred the position of the strong silent the scenes, who pulls the But events may yet force even the hands of the one man in England who at the moment is strong enough and dependent enough to give her a lead

English viewpoint on Ireland. It has cause he has changed the unchange able—the Times policy of a century. He has threatened before to "raise the country." But Sir Edward, honest fanatic that he is, has outlived his time. The hour is Ireland's, not Ulster's. England will not hear him.

What about Ireland harmonia in the control of What about Ireland herself? the exception of about 800,000 in Ulster. practically the whole of Ireland to-day is Sinn Fein. Six years ago there were literally not 20,000 Sinn Feiners in Ireland. When I visited Dublin the year before the war they were regarded as madmen and impo To-day they have won the soul of Ireland-and with it the world outside. The official Nationalists sit in corners completely and bite their nails. Even when Devchanged the party view. To the Con- lin, big little man that he is, brings tion scheme Ireland smiles. Ireland tive Ireland, is always extreme and dealist, and under stress rises above the threshold of consciousness to sur-

Instead, Ireland has put out the Sing

Fein constructive programme, which a prominent American lawyer told me struggle has tired them, because the the other day could be taken to any bank in Wall Street and money raised on it. Behind that programme is the of the movement-Arthur brain der magazine, they are willing to Griffith—for de Valera is only the grant a measure of home rule—if the inspirer. This man Griffith, a distinguished American said, could, with his brilliant brain, earn any-But the point of their intellectual ig- where in America \$300 a week-innition has been America. They are stead, he prefers a darned shirt and astonished to find that Americans poverty. In the last rebellion, Larkin

How far the constructive side of e among them they think it a hor- Sinn Fein has gone is shown by the as so many other things American. To them it is as insoluble as so many other things American. Times, which gives serious consideration to its financial propositions, which, however, it criticises strongly, as being "jejune" and "ineffective." Whether the Times be right or wrons. Whether the Times be right or wrons. Whether the Times be right or wrons. The lack in Ireland is not martyrs—the lack in Ireland is not martyrs—the lack in Ireland has never lacked men to die for her, what she needs are men who will live for her—but men and women they were full up with cats. used to the ways of the big world The Liberals? Well, there are no outside who can think internationally. Liberals in England except a few Old That is one of the stumbling blocks

ment when Ireland has the ear of the world, are determined to put all on a throw of the dice. They know, none have been drilling have not a dog's chance, because the machine gun has in our times-but if the solution does not come in some other way out of the lap of fate—and they know the solu-tion for which they are hoping—I believe they are determined to plunge Ireland within a short time into bloody revolution that will focus the eyes of the world-a hopeless holocaust in which the flower of her man-hood will die-but in dying will so shock the conscience of the world that

the giving of self-government to Ire-land will become imperative. To many of us who love Ireland, that is a terrible responsibility. To those of us who believe that in the age of democracy the time of the sword has passed and the time of the spirit come—who believe that the force of Jrefand has always been a spiritual. not a physical, force—this decision, if She is on tour now, but as soon as she my forecast prove to be fact, can only be viewed with fear. Even should it succeed, Ireland will have purchased her liberty at dreadful cost—at the cost of the flower of her people. We believe that English democracy has

been educated to the point which has rendered Ireland's self-government assured; that a way can be found out of the Ulster impasse; and that a little more patience will see the full fruition hold before it is too late?

This is Ireland's hour-her darkest the deathless vision that is Ireland's. even against all reason, that it is the hour before the dawn. We do not want to see that dawn flecked with

We want men and women to live for

TO HAVE A HOME Deficit Is Result of Increased

ness to Include Cats and Dogs.

FUND DRIVE IS PLANNEI

Activities of the Woman' Club Reviewed by Miss Helen Tyler.

Hotel. No, this story has nothing wimtman behind the scenes, who pulls the ever to do with prohibition. Oasis is strings of the figures in the limelight, the name of a woman's club which has headquarters there, and all the members drink is tea, served at their fortnightly meetings.

independent enough to give her a lead on Ireland, and one day we may see him Prime Minister, but it will then be too late. It is he who has put forward the Times Home Rule scheme.

Carson Cries "Traitor."

This Times scheme of devolution—it is not really Home Rule—is the outstanding fact of the Irish politics of our time. That it could be put forward is to show the revolution in the

not so familiar.

The club has a practical side in itr led to Sir Edward Carson, who will expert service bureau, which furnishes probably shortly visit America, attack-daperons to members or members ing Lord Northeliffe as a "traitor" be-daughters when the latter are living or studying alone in New York, and which does shopping for suburbanites and tells them where the most exclusive chapeaux,

ecrepit cats.

Now let no misogynist who with ar imperfect knowledge of the virtues of relines think to insult women by calling them cats, leap to the conclusion that the Casis's proposed home is for its members when misfortune overtakes them. This institution will be for four footed cats, also dogs—the down and outers among them. And it is the idea of the president of the club, Miss Helen Tyler, born of her love for the animal which the Egypthins worshipped, but which everybody since those early days has rather kicked around.

Kitten Found a Home.

Miss Tyler did not always care for cats. For a good while, being very busy with play producing and other matters she got along happily enough without a cat around the house. But one night about four years ago, when she was gitting in her cottage at Harmon-on-the-Hudson, a most engaging little grey kitten dropped out of heaven, or a tree, or somewhere, and clung trembling with or somewhere, and clung trembling with its tiny claws to the wire of the screen door. Ordinary humanity sent Miss Tyler out to take in the helpless thing and feed it, and before bedtime that kitten had a lasting place in her home and heart. and heart.

It is still there-now grown a large, imposing but very affectionate creature, and is Miss Tyler's loved companion And because of him she has learned to take note of other dumb creatures which have not been fortunate nough to find an asylum such as hera

"Lost dogs and cats are very pitiful,"
she said yesterday. "I saw one only
to-day, in Fifth avenue, a dog, obviously
strayed, with a torn chain hanging from
its neck, rather dirty, as if it had been wandering some time; looking up in questioning look. Before I could catch it, it had disappeared. But often I do actually pick up these homeless animals, and then the difficulty is to know what to do with them. They can be sent to

Must Get Together.

outside who can think internationally. That is one of the stumbling blocks of Sinn Fein.

So much for the orientation of Ireland to the Empire. Now for the thing that is coming.

Revolution Is Possible.

I believe that Griffith and de Valera, although I do not know either the one or the other, feeling that the hour, which, if allowed to pass, may not remany persons who were willing to re-ceive him; but the cat, with that un-canny sixth sense cats do possess, seemed to know that his mistress was going to leave him; and he took sick and died.
Mias Harley, determined that those letters should not be wasted, went forth and in the streets of Portland picked up forty wangering cats, fed and dolled them up and took them to the writers of the forty letters, who took them in and gave them homes.

"So we of the Casis are hoping that by and by, when we have gotten some money together for the purpose, we can have a little place somewhere in the country where the forlorn dogs and cats one sees skulking about, starved and homeless, could be taken and fed up and found homes for or humanity destroyed. found homes for, or humanely destroyed.

Of course, many persons will talk about
the greater need of homes for children.
But there are those, and the members of
the Oasis want to do their part, do do
it, toward supporting them. We do not
commiserate children less because we
have a little pity to spare for the four
footed creatures that have no mescal to

footed creatures that have no speech to tell us of their suffering." The Oasis will start a drive for the which Miss Tyler expects to have Minnie Maddern Fiske to give a talk. Mrs. Fiske's love for animals is well known.

WILSON A MOSLEM PROPHET.

Mohammedans in Egypt Have So

Mohammedans in Egypt have pro-claimed President Wilson a prophet, ac-cording to a message received yesterday by the Interchurch World Movement from Mark S Roy, who has been a Pres-byterian minister in Alexandria Province for the last eight years.
"Intense admiration for America and its President, led by the fourteen points,

reached a stage of such enthusiasm that it culminated in a solemn proclamation from Mosiem leaders making Mr. Wilson a prophat, Mr. Roy said.

The Interchurch World Movement is making a survey to determine the atti-

NON-CITY HOSPITALS ARE \$3,000,000 SHORT

Operations Cost.

A deficit of more than \$3,000,000 will be faced by New York's non-municipal hospitals this year if the situation revealed by the annual report of the United Hospital Fund is not improved, so Henry J. Fisher, chairman of the executive committee of the fund, said yesterday. It comprises forty-six of the non-municipal hospitals of the city. The report marks the completion of the fortieth year of the work of the United Hospitals, which began in 1879 with nineteen institutions.

The report explains that the deficit will be due to the greatly increased costs of hospital operations and of maintaining free wards. In the latter the daily cost of maintaining non-paying patients

cost of maintaining non-paying patients that risen from \$2.02 in 1914 to \$3.13 in 1918, an increase of 58 per cent. For 1919 the per capita cost is estimated at \$3.50. Last year free hospital care was given 147,422 patients, aggregating 1,202,078 free days.

The cost of maintenance for the forty six United Hospitals in 1918 was \$9,073, 065. In revenue they received \$4,347, 440 from paying patients and \$1,536,929 from endowments. The remainder had to be made up from voluntary gifts, money appropriations from the United Hospital Fund, and in some cases by calls on invested funds or other unusual

LINE CALLS GAIN IN FARE ESSENTIAL

Long Island Electric Railway Applies for New Tariff Schedule.

Declaring that an increase in fare will be the only thing that will save his company from a recoivership, W. O. Wood, vice-president and general manager of the Long Island Electric Railway Company, which runs cars from Jamaics to Far Rockaway, to the Brocklyn Borough line and to Belmont Park, has applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to put into effect a new tarifff achedule on five days notice.

Commissioner Lewis Nixon has set down a hearing on the application for October 20 at 10:30 A. M.

The company is owned jointly by Incarrying on an educational campaign pany from a receivership, W. O. Wood,

down a hearing on the application for October 20 at 10:30 A. M.

The company is owned jointly by In-terborough Rapid Transit Company and Long Island Railroad interests. Its of-ficials say it has never paid a dividend, interest on its bonds has been defaulted interest on its bonds has been defaulted for ten years and during the last year it has not even earned operating ex-penses. The latter have been paid by the owners for twelve months. They add that the proposed rates are intended simply to cover the operating expenses and taxes and that unless financial reend taxes and that unless financial re-lief can be obtained soon the road will have to cease operation before the courts can wind up its affairs. Steps for the appointment of a receiver will be held in abeyance until the application to the Public Service Commission has been

decided.

The company says it does not seek to evade the terms of its franchise, which requires it to transport passengers from any point in Jamaica to the Brooklyn Borough line for 5 cents and from any point in Jamaica to the junction of the Hempstead and Jeriche turnpikes in Queens for 5 cents. The revised tariffs, however, propose the following increases:

From the Brooklyn Borough line to

amaica, to Hook Creek, 16 cents. From Fulton and Washington streets to Far Rockaway, 15 cents.

away, 20 cents. From Far Rockaway to any point west of Van Wyck avenue, 20 rents.
From Far Rockaway to any point east of Max Weber avenue, 20 cents. The fare from Jamaica to Far Rocka-

STEAL RUGS WORTH \$10,000,

Alleged thefts of \$10,000 worth of Oriental rugs from Walter L. Williams, a manufacturer and reweaver of rugs at 412 Ehat 125th street, were charged yes terday when four drivers employed by him were arrested at his complaint on charges of grand sarceny. Williams said the thefts occurred during the last fortnight while he was away on a vacation
and that when he returned persons who
had sent rugs to his establishment complained that they had never reappeared.
Detectives Shields and Murphy of the
135th extract station was asserted to large the said of the means of communication between Manhattan, Jersey City and Hoboken caused
a staggering burden upon the tunnels
under the North River.

The congestion began with the morning rush to the city of those who labor 126th street station, were assigned to

drivers have confessed to the robberies and more than \$5,000 worth of the stole property has been recovered. The driv-ers are said to have sold two rugs worth \$2,000 each for a total of \$30. The de-toctives say the recovery of the remain-der of the rugs is assured.

The prisoners described themselves as Bennie Golita, 126 East Eighty-sixth street; Luciano Lafufa, 432 East 123d street; Anthony Paul, 301 East 111th street, and Gus Loeffler, 755 East 138th street. Golita was held in \$5,000 batl by Magistrate Levine in the Harlem ourt yesterday for examination Tues-

CARRANZA ESCAPES BOMB.

Frain Following the Presidential

Coach Blown Up and Looted. A message was received from El Paso, Tex., by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico yesterday stating that the news-paper El Universal of Mexico city, in its issue of October 5, told of an at-tempt by rebels to blow up a train bear-ing President Carranza October 2.

Presidential party.

The explosion is reported to have taken place at Benjan and thirty rebels are declared to have robbed the passengers of the wrecked train. The Carranza party had passed four hours be-

Mystery in Street Shooting.

John Coyle, a driver, living in 532 West Forty-minth street, was walking in Eleventh avenue early yesterday when he felt a sudden pain in his side. He staggered homeward and collapsed as soon as he entered the house. His mother, Mrs. Mary Coyle, called Patrolman Edward Doyle, who discovered that Coyle had been shot in the abdomen. Coyle did not know, he said, that a shot had been fired.

Body Found in North River.

The body of an unidentified man apparently about 55 years old, was found by the harbor police yesterday in the North River at Franklin street. It was taken to the morgue to await identification. The man was apparently about five feet, seven and a haif inches tall and weighed 150 pounds. He had brown hair and was clean shaven. The body was dressed in a blue coat and black waistooat and trousers.

W. C. T. U. DENIES IT | EUROPE'S OUTLOOK IS FIGHTING WEED

ical Campaign to Exterminate Tobacco.

CHARGE IS "WET" TRICK CRISIS DUE THIS WINTER

Activities Confined to Educational Work Among Youth of Country.

We don't use tobacco
Because we all think
That the use of tobacco
Might drive us to drink.

This immortal verselet still is an at ticle in the creed of the W. C. T. U. Officials of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday and last night repudiated the accusation that the organization is conducting or contem plating a campaign for the legal repression of smoking. They say that this is but another trick of the liquor forces. through the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, to discredit the enforcement of prohibition, the one reform n which the W. C. T. U. is essentially interested.

The officials admit that the W. C. T. U is, as it has been for many years, conducting a campaign of education to show ducting a campaign of education to show the young the unhealthfulness and un-cleanliness of smoking and chewing. At the offices of the organization in New York it was stated that there was no knowledge there of the alleged initiative proposal in Oregon, said to be backed by the W. C. T. U., to ban the sale or

use of cigarettes in that State.

Dr. Ella A. Boole, State president, addressing the union's annual convention n Binghamton last night, made the same

carrying on an educational campaign against the things that are harmful to children. Such has been our work against tobacco. Educators and Sabbath against tobacco. Educators and Sabbath school workers commend this campaign for the youth because nicotine is harmful to youth. The laws of New York require the teaching of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of narcotics."

With regard to the alleged initiative against cigarettes in Oregon Miss Rose A. Davison, for fifteen years a lecturer and organizer for the national forces of the W. C. T. U., said in New York vesterday:
"It may be that local conditions hav

prompted our people to take a stand against this particular form of tobacco, which already is forbidden in many States, but there is no national movement for the legal repression of the use of tobacco in general."

Miss Davison declared it to be her
belief that the American Tobacco Com-

belief that the American Tobacco Com-pany was behind the gifts of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other organiza-tions to teach smoking to young soldiers

W. C. T. U. contained no stobacco,"

to Far Rockaway, 15 cents.

From any point between the Brooklyn
line and Van Wyck avenue to Far Rock

Tobacco Company it brought forth a inugh and a groan.

"I wish the lady could see our books," said one officer of the company. "Tobacco for the soldiers cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars. But we were glad of it. What we gave was given for the boys who needed it to help them fight. It was given without a thought of any possible return in any way."

STRIKE JAMS HUDSON TUBES.

From Jersey. The Hudson tubes were taxed to the limit of their capacity yesterday be-cause of the strike of ferry boat work-ers. Saturday is always a day of heavy

under the North River.

The congestion began with the morning rush to the city of those who labor daily in the big downtown office structures. Thousands of commuters were vnaware that the ferries had stopped running during the night and flocked as usual to the Pennsylvania, Erie, Jeresy Central and Lehigh Valley Railroad ferries, only to find that no hoats were being operated. The rush for the tube entrances began immediately afterward and all trains and station platforms were jammed almost to the point of suffocation. suffocation.

suffocation.

Persons who arrived at the Communipaw station of the Jersey Central, city
bound, were in the worst case. There
is practically no trolley aid between
the terminal there and the tube stations.
Jitney buses handled a portion of the
crowds. Others walked and not a few,
disgusted with the difficulty of the situation, declared a holiday and returned.

disguated with the difficulty of the situation, declared a holiday and returned
to their homes again.

Early Saturday afternoon the tubes
again became overburdened with the
west bound traffic. Dwellers in the
northern part of Hudson county, who
ordinarly take the Lackawanna ferries at Barclay and Christopher streets,
as well as patrons of the Erie, who use
the Chambers and Twenty-third street
ferries, fought one another for seats in
the overburdened cars.

Large numbers of trucks, carrying
foodstuffs in many cases, were lined up

Ing President Carranza October 2.

A dynamite bomb is said to have been placed between the rails, but it biew up the train following the one bearing the Presidential party.

The explosion is reported to have taken place at Benjan and thirty rebels are declared to have robbed the passengers of the wrecked train. The Carranza party had passed four hours before.

Large numbers of trucks, carrying foodstuffs in many cases, were lined up at the ferry gates on both sides of the river for the greater part of the day. Parly yesterday the strikers permitted operated, saying they did not wish to be operated to have considered to have taken place at Benjan and thirty rebels are declared to have robbed the passengers of the many cases, were lined up at the ferry gates on both sides of the day.

Farly yesterday the strikers permitted operated, saying they did not wish to be operated to have robbed the passengers of automobiles, however, arguing that many cases, were lined up at the ferry gates on both sides of the greater part of the day. without damage to their owners. Body Found in North River.

VIEWED BY BANKER

Leaders Again Repudiate Polit- L. J. Grumbach Tells of Trade and Financial Conditions Seen During a Tour.

Other Nations Getting Ahead of America in Revival of German Commerce.

Louis J. Grumbach of Speyer & Co. who returned Thursday after ten weeks broad, said that England and France are seeking energetically for German trade, while American business men apear to regard the reopening of a great market with indifference. Hotels in Berlin and Frankfort are hard put to ocommodate French and English sales men and trade investigators, he said. He met almost no Americans.

Mr. Grumbach left early in August. His experiences were such that he was not inclined yesterday to recommend European travel for tourists. The for mer European belligerents are far from having attained a normal economic rou tine, and the lot of the traveller is filled with inconvenience and has something of hardship. The rail journey from An-sterdam to Berlin, which in antebellum days took eight hours, now takes atx-teen. Officials of both belligerent and eutral countries still have jumpy nerves

n dealing with travelling strangers. He is of the opinion that conditions in Central Europe will reach a crisis this winter. With food scarce and high in price, and coal nearly unobtainable, political prospects hold the possibility of a series of catastrophes, that, if living conditions can be kept static during the cold months, improvement is certain with spring, and there will be no general overturn. He was convinced of the in-tention of the German people and of tention of the German people and or the German Government to carry out the terms of the peace treaty, and be-lieves that the Germans will free them-selves from their heavy burdens if they are able physically and financially. Much depends upon the resumption of trade with other countries.

Berlin's Big Bank Untouched.

Mr. Grumbach talked to many of Ger-Mr. Grumbach talked to many of Germany's financiers. He was at the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. This financial backbone of the German Imperial system and ambition hardly was touched in its executive direction by the war and the revolution. Arthur von Gwinner, managing director, resigned a year ago, but his former associates retain control, and the bank will constitute an important factor in rehabilitating German finance and in aiding the revival of industry and trade.

industry and trade.

In describing the attitude of England and France toward resuming commercial intercourse with Germany Mr. Grumbach quoted the following from a white paper issued by the British Board of Trade just before he left for America:

"During the war it has been necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but with the conclusion of peace with Germany the necessity for this prohibi tion has ceased. It may be expected that there will be a considerable demand in the late enemy countries for all kinds of goods. As this market is now open to all the world, it is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage. Bettish traders from compating overseas.
"We did not interfere, however, except passively. The hundreds of thought passively. The hundreds of thought passively. The hundreds by the therein, and it is desirable that British there is a second to be a second

before Mr. Grumbach sailed, but so far as he saw or has heard there is not much scarerness here to exploit the opportunity. Economic difficulties restrain the resumption of trade, but Mr. Grumbach's impressions of Germany made him optimistic as to the future. He believes the resumption of trade to be dependent only upon the good will of exporting nations.

Large Trade Credits Needed.

He pointed out, however, that the gred.

He pointed out, however, that the credits that are essential to trade will aggre-gate such a vast sum that it appears probable they must be made a national rather than a private enterprise. In this connection he said that the United States is not the only source of relief in this hemisphere; that both Argentina and Canada can export goods that Germany needs. He suggested that cooperation between the Governments of exporting countries of the Americas might be found practicable, Mr. Grumbach said that the French

Government is encouraging merchants to trade with Germany as conditions of ex-change operate to the advantage of German as against American imports. France wishes to see Germany regain financial strength, he said, so that the war indemnities may be paid.

In order to reorganize her industrial
machinery, Germany needs raw materlais, Mr. Grumbach said, and, so far as these are concerned, she must turn largely to the United States, "The stocks are so depleted that well informed

German People Are Sobered.

"The people of Germany, very much subsred by the war, recognize that only through work will they succeed in ra-covering their prestige and their lost fortunes," he said. "As in all the other covering their prestige and then fortunes." he said. "As in all the other European countries the workers found it hard to go back to their jobs after demobilization. The Government paid large unemployment allowances. Employers had to pay large wages for which they got little sarvice. A change for the better has taken place. In many factories there has been a demand for factories are factories and to the contact the factories and to the Cuban factories and to the Cuban factories are factories and to the contact the factories are factories and to the cuban factories are factories and to the cu

factories there has been a demand for pay by piece work.

"The present Republican form of government will be retained if living conditions do not deteriorate materially during the coming winter. American aid will do much to stay the westward ward of the Relabayik movement. Will march of the Bolshevik movement. Milk is not generally obtainable, the scanty supply going to infants and invalids. "The population generally is recover-ing from the strain imposed upon it during five years of war. During the winter of 1816-1917, the people of Berlin 'ived on beets and war bread. Mainu-trition decreased the efficiency of work-ingmen as much as 40 per cent. The effect is still noticeable in the appear-

ince of small children. Most of them

ance of small children. Most of them are anasmic.

"The food crops, which have just been harvested, augmented by imports since the raising of the blockade, have improved living conditions, with a corresponding increase in the efficiency of workingmen. Food prices are still very high, but so are wages.

"The socal situation is no less serious in Germany than in adjacent countries. This is another restraint on the restarting of industry. Scarcity is caused by labor conditions, shipments to the Allies under demand and inadequate transportation facilities due to the generally demoralised condition of railroads."

AMERICANISM HIS THEME AT LAUNCHING

Senator Frelinghuysen Points Duties at Home.

United States Senator Joseph S. Fre-

nghuysen of New Jersey, one of the

saders of the Senate in standing for

Americanism against internationalism. made the principle address yesterday at the yards of the New York Ship-building Corporation in Camden on the occasion of the launching of the steamship American Legion. The new ship was christened by Mrs. Frelingnuysen. "We shall send this ship out manned by an American crew and carrying an American cargo," said Senator Frelinghuysen, "and back of it, as it enters one port after another, will be the great impulse of American character and of American schievement. It will carry to the world a message of good will. But the message must be something more than that. It must carry genuine democracy, the spirit of a free but soberly governed people, the speech of a nation which does not run after strange gods but which religiousat the yards of the New York Shipafter strange gods but which religious-ly adheres to the principles of govern-ment handed down by the founders of

the Republic.
"There is a service for all Americans at home which is quite as important as that which was performed by our boys in France. Let us preach the doc-trine of Americanism, preach it far and wide and at all times. Let us scotch the snake of internationalism which now threatens to strike its fangs into the body politic. Let us refuse to listen to the pernicious, un-American doctrine now so frequently preached which would lead us from the paths of peace and national solidarity. In 1776 a gallant craft was launched upon the troubled seas of national existence. We had a dependable nilet and his name was dependable pilot and his name was Washington. We had as our compass and chart the Declaration of the United States and the Constitution. And where other nations met disaster we weathered storms and escaped the rocks and the shoals. I beg of you, let us adhere to the counsels of that pilot; let us adhere the counsels of that pilot; let us adhere to the same compass and the same chart if we hope to sail on without interruption or hindrance, envied yet respected by all of the nations of earth.

"We have but a single duty to perform, to keep in repair the splendid structure of citizenship built by the patriots of old; to protect it from the iconcolasts and vandals of the twentieth century who would lay it in ruins and century who would lay it in ruins and substitute for it a castle of air."

RAIL WORKERS CUT DOWN LIVING COSTS

Plan Adopted in New Orleans Makes Large Saving for Employees.

traders should make every effort to se-trace a proper footing in Central Europe." by the success of the Illinois Central The United States instituted a system workers and other organizations in co-of licensing trading with former enemies of licensing trading with former enemies operative ruying, and are forming an as-before Mr. Grumbach sailed, but so far and Pacific Railroad are forming an as-

per month.

Employees of the Lane Cotton Mills.

Penick & Ford and the post office have cooperative associations already in operation. The five societies are said to have a membership of about 1,000 members. The plan adopted by the Illingia Central The plan adopted by the Illinois Central

men is this:

Tuesday of each week members make
out lists of food they wish to buy. The
bulk of such article wanted is totaled and purchases made accordingly. The whole saler delivers to the common storeroom, where each person's package is made up and left at his desk before quitting time, so that he may take it home with him. Wednesday and Saturday are delivery

chosen by the members.

There are but two who receive pay from the organization. The secretary, who keeps the books and makes the

it is not believed the expense will be excessively increased.

Groceries are bought from wholesale houses in the city and produce is bought in the country. Two hundred pounds of butter is bought from a Mississippi creamery, and members are now getting it for 58 cents. They get ham at 28 cents, rice at 15 cents and other things in proportion.

clation a discount of 1d per cent on its lowest cash prices, with forty-five days to pay. This offer has not yet been accepted.

Not a little opposition was voiced by wholesale and retail grocers when the association first began its purchases. Wholesalers at first refused to sell the association considering it a group of consumers instead of a legitlmate business body, but consented when informed that the association would buy goods from out of town houses if they could not buy here. not buy here.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that telegraphic communication with Lithuania turing and other work recommended by is interrupted.

CITY WASTE BARED BY REALTY BOARD

Many New Ways of Scattering Coin.

Hylan-Craig Rule Blamed for

COSTLY OFFICES GROW

Immediate Reorganization of Departments Urged to Eliminate Idlers.

Comptroller Craig asked the Real Estate Board not long ago what it thought about the present city administration, if it believed there were too many office holders and what should be done by way of improvement. The board accepted the invitation enthusiastically and yesterday sent to Mr. Craig a reply that sizzled. Its general conclusion seemed which the administration based its appeal for support were sheer buncombe and that the Hylan-Craig administration had thought of an extraordinary number of new ways to add to the old ones of

wasting money and time piquantly. "Almost two years have passed," t report states, "and the budget for 1930 is being prepared. No programme of reorganization has been adopted, alhough only recently the attention of the public generally was called to the costly growth of bureaus and departments with

onflicting juriediction." are so many office holders that have to invent new and sometimes un-authorized activities in order to keep from being bored to death. This is not fair to the people, it is stated, nor to the unnocessary employees themselves, since lack of employment means ulti-mate deterioration, and it is an undoubted fact that a government em ployee is seldom fit for any other pation when he gets out of office.

All Ready to Help City. "The city administration should deem its promises," Mr. Craig is ad-vised. "There should be an immediate reorganization of bureaus and departments. The Board of Estimate can do this to a very large degree, and where legislation is needed only skeleton or-ganizations should be maintained until the remedial acts are signed. Any one familiar with legislation and with the ability of the city's representative at Albany knows that anything the city wants and ought to have it can easily get. The Republican majority at Albany stated in an official report that the strictest economy was necessary in New

strictest economy was necessary in New York city to prevent municipal bank-ruptcy and passed the 'Pay as you go' bill to aid the city.

The city should also at once defer all public improvements not urgently needed. Labor was never so inefficient, so irresponsible or so highly paid as at present. Material was never so costly or so difficult to obtain. History shows always first a period of inflation and then a period of deflation after a great war, and the city should not be made a victim of the first period."

Among the recommendations made by

Among the recommendations made by the real estate men are suggestions to abolish the Bureau of Law and Adjust-ment in the Department of Finance, to mendations made by merge the Bureau of Statistics with the Chief Accountant's Bureau in the same department; to have the Commissioner Comptroller in order to remove this of-ficial from the influence of the Mayor; the elimination of the City Chamber lain as an utterly useless official; the abolition of the Department of Markets, the Department of Weights and Measures and the Department of Li-censing; the elimination of the secretary of the Court House Board, who still the Court House Board, who still holds office and draws \$5,000 a year, although the Legislature abolished the board itself; abolition of the offices held by Commissioner of Records of the eaveral boroughs; fewer Deputy Commissioners and secretaries and a general readjustment of duties to get rid of the legistra and commissioners hald. of the loafers and ornaments now

ng office so profusely. Call to Corporation Counsel.

It is strongly recommended that the Corporation Counsel stick to the knitting the law put in his hands rather than spend his time fighting the personal battles of the Mayor. "He is not the Mayor's personal counsel," the Real Estate Board observes, "nor does the Charter say he shall be counsel to the Mayor's Vigiliance Committee. It is a very grave situation when the money of taxpayers is used to destroy the value of securities owned by taxpayers value of securities owned by taxpayers A monthly statement goes to each employee just before payday, and there have been no failures to settle. The money is banked and checks sent to the whole-salers to cover bills contracted. The purchasing committee is compased of five.

That a saving of 25 per cent annually the market could be market and an immense eaving effected." in the budget could be made and with boundless improvement in the amount and quality of service secured is the belief of the real estate folk, and they

stocks are so depleted that well informed foreign observers believe it will take who keeps the books and makes the conditions before Germany can begin to count as an exporting country," he said. "With the mark selling at 4 cents as against the former value of about 24 cents, Germany cannot buy much unless sha is given extensive and long credits to finance her imports."

Mr. Grumbach said that while the effects of the war were evident everywhere in Germany there is no doubt of the ability of the nation to rebuild itself if conditions are favorable.

From the books and makes the collections, and the person who makes oup the person who makes the collections, and the person who makes oup the person who makes the collections, and the person who makes oup the person who makes oup the person who makes oup the person who makes the collections, and the person who makes the collectio the father of the people, that extravagance and confusion begin."

FELLOWSHIPS FOR MISSIONS.

paid to city and immigrant work, immer-camp necessities and to the Cuban, Mex-ican, Porto Rican, Alaskan and Indian fields. Special blanks, described as "not contracts, but as a Christian gentleman's agreement," are being prepared.

Under the plan a minimum initial sal-ary of \$1,800 will is provided for minis-

ers, with a manse or its equivalent, and \$1,260 for women workers. The first of the seven years will be spent in study